

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from all quarters of the world; if sent, will be liberally paid for. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 97  
AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian Opera.—Sera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Katie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—She Stoops to Conquer.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Jesse Mc-Larry.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SADAK AND KALASAR.—KIDNAPING THE WIFE.—INDICATED BILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNIE WARREN, CO. NEW, LIVING PICTURES, &c. N. B. ALL NIGHT.—SHADOW OF THE WALL.—Afternoon and Evening.

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THE SITUATION.

By the arrival of the Anglo-rebel prize steamer Peterhoff at this port from Port Royal yesterday, we have the important information that on the 23d inst. all the Union troops at that point were embarked on a number of transports—their destination, of course, not being made public. The Union iron-clads had left Port Royal the previous day, and the Peterhoff while on her way, saw the flashes of guns and shells bursting in that vicinity. These demonstrations probably were made by the iron-clads reconnoitering and securing a position to protect the landing of the troops, which were following in the transports. Our news from Charleston via Richmond is to the 25th, and does not mention any attack as taking place on Charleston at that date. That it cannot be far distant, however, is now morally certain.

We have some exciting news from the South-west. Despatches from Cairo yesterday state that our forces are within one and a quarter miles of Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and have landed at Eagle Bend. A despatch from Vicksburg says that two of our gunboats attempted to pass down the river on the morning of the 25th, and that one of them was sunk and the other badly damaged by the fire of the rebel batteries. The same intelligence reached Richmond from rebel official sources at Jackson, Miss. A despatch from Mobile says that three of our gunboats were destroyed by the rebel batteries at the junction of the Sunflower river and Deep Creek, and the balance driven back, on Saturday last.

From Kansas City we learn that the steamer Sam Getty, while passing Sibby's landing, on her way from Independence, was boarded by a force of guerrillas, who killed five infantry soldiers, fifty cavalry and twenty negroes, and robbed all the passengers of their property, at the same time throwing overboard one hundred sacks of flour and a number of government wagons.

Several paymasters arrived at Fort Monroe yesterday with money to pay off our troops at Suffolk, Norfolk and Yorktown. Most welcome messengers they will prove, no doubt.

The news of the destruction by our fleet of the rebel steamer Georgiana, off Long Island beach, South Carolina, reached the Navy Department by telegraph from Fort Monroe yesterday. Information had previously been received that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many secessionists were present, who waved handkerchiefs and made many other manifestations of their delight. She was a powerful steamer of four hundred and seven tons burden and one hundred and fifty horse power, and it had been represented to the Navy Department that she was more formidable than the Alabama.

Gen. Schofield, lately commanding the Army of the Frontier, has arrived in St. Louis, his nomination as a major general not having been confirmed by the Senate. Major General Herron will probably be assigned to the command in his place. The latter officer is familiar with Southwest Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, having served there in three separate campaigns. At Wilson's creek he commanded a company in the First Iowa Infantry; at Pea Ridge he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Iowa, where he was wounded and captured, but speedily exchanged; and at Prairie Grove he was in chief command until Gen. Blunt arrived on the ground, near the close of the battle. Subsequently Gen. Herron led the advance upon Van Buren. He ought to take Little Rock as his next move.

General Totten, lately commanding a division in the Army of the Frontier, has been ordered to Washington. Gen. Totten holds his commission from the State of Missouri, his rank in the regular army being that of major. He was present with Gen. Lyon at the capture of Camp Jackson and at the battles of Booneville and Wilson's creek. At the latter engagement the skillful handling of his battery prevented the rebels from winning the day, repulsing them in three successive assaults. He will probably be assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 15th of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is two days later than the advices of the Bohemian, published in the HERALD of yesterday morning.

The Confederate Southern loan of three millions of pounds sterling was expected to be introduced

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in Paris and London in seven days after the Asia sailed.

A series of diplomatic correspondence relative to the American war had been submitted to the English Parliament. It embraces a despatch from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons on the subject of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln, a letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell relative to the general condition of political parties in the United States, and letters from Mr. Mason, the rebel commissioner in London, to the English Foreign Office, assailing the blockade and calling on the Queen's government either to disregard or raise it, as being inefficient. Earl Russell's reply to Mr. Mason is also given.

Earl Russell, speaking of the emancipation proclamation, says:—"There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind. As President Lincoln has twice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can be ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slaveowner."

Lord Lyons, writing on the position of the political parties in this country, says:—"The democratic party seeks to profit by the difficulties of its opponents, without committing itself to any very definite policy. Thus it attacks the arbitrary arrests and the other extra legal measures of the Cabinet, and, above all, the military administration; but it does not risk its own popularity by declaring against the war, or pronouncing the word 'separation.' There is nothing at present to show whether or not there is likely to be in the meantime a conjuncture at which foreign Powers may step in with propriety and effect to put a stop to the effusion of blood."

To Mr. Mason Earl Russell replies, on the subject of blockades, thus:—"The adequacy of the force to maintain the blockade must indeed always, to a certain extent, be one of fact and evidence; but it does not appear that in any of the numerous cases brought before the prize courts in America the inadequacy of the force has been urged by those who would have been most interested in urging it against the legality of the seizure."

In the case of the British prize bark Springbok, captured by the United States cruiser Sonoma, the English government has advised the owners to watch the progress of the case in the American courts by their agents, and to put in a claim for damages and loss caused by the seizure of the vessel. When the Prize Court makes a decision the executive of Great Britain will take up the case.

On the subject of the fitting out of war vessels for the Confederates in England, Earl Russell officially states that some overt acts in breach of the Queen's neutrality proclamation must be proven against the parties accused before the home government can interfere with them.

Miss Sidel, daughter of the rebel commissioner in Paris, was thrown from her horse, in the Bois de Boulogne, and sustained a fracture of the skull. When the Asia sailed she was improving.

John Smith, a Washington market dealer, committed suicide at his residence, No. 573 Third avenue, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased was forty years of age, and was a native of this State. No cause could be assigned for the commission of the rash act.

The Mexican war was growing more unpopular in Paris daily. It was believed that Napoleon contemplated the withdrawal of his troops from the country whenever he could do so without positive disgrace. Others, again, said that he contemplated the removal of General Forey and the appointment of another commander more rapid in movement and more economical of his cash resources. General Forey was mentioned in this connection. It was asserted in some circles in Paris that the Emperor was even preparing to undertake a war with Russia as an agreeable military cover under which he might abandon the Mexican enterprise.

The most interesting and important points of the news by the Asia are to be found in the details of the progress of the Polish insurrection, and its gradual assumption of the character of a great European question. A portion of the revolutionary troops encountered the Russians at Sosnowitz, but were routed after a sanguinary engagement. Some of the retreating soldiers of Langewitz were driven on to Prussian territory. On the other hand, the Poles had defeated a body of Russians near Mysowowa, killing over one hundred of them. Langewitz held a good position and was prepared for a great engagement at the latest dates. Garibaldi had written him a letter of sympathy, in which he held out a promise of active personal assistance. This the Dictator of Poland declined. General Dembinski had published a letter in Paris, in which he classes every man—Kossuth, Ladislav or else—who seeks to stir up the Hungarians against Austria at the present moment as an enemy of Poland. Meanwhile the Cabinets and people of England, France, Austria and Prussia were very much agitated and alarmed by the situation of affairs in Poland. Lord Palmerston declined to state his opinion to a deputation in favor of the Poles; but the London journals seem to indicate a non-intervention policy for England. Paris was full of rumors, and it was even said that Napoleon and Austria had determined to restore the nationality of Poland, even at the cost of a war with Russia and Prussia.

The King of Italy had sanctioned the project of a government loan of seven hundred millions of lire, of which it was thought five hundred millions would be taken up.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant on the 11th inst., at an advance of one-half of a penny per pound. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions remained steady, with a quiet market.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, devoted a large portion of another session to the Broadway Railroad bill. A substitute was proposed, to the effect that hereafter all the city railroad franchises applied for shall be given, by a State commission to be established, to the highest bidder, the receipts from such sales to inure to the benefit of the Croton Water Department and the Central Park. This was rejected by a vote of nine to ten. An amendment prohibiting the running of cars on Sunday was adopted; also one making it necessary, before running the road through Fifth avenue, to obtain the consent of a majority of the property owners on that street between Twenty-third and Eighty-sixth streets. The bill, after some other amendments and considerable debate, was given in charge of a special committee, to be reported complete. This committee consists of Senators Connolly, Folger and Murphy. Much other business was transacted, but most of it was not of general interest. The proposition to give State aid to the families of drafted men received a favorable report.

The Assembly passed the bills giving the members of our Common Council annual salaries of \$1,500 each and fixing the terms of office of the heads of our city departments at four years; also the bill amending the act for the construction of the South and West Streets Railroad. A number of other bills were passed; but they were principally local or special ones.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Swedish steamship Ernst Mersck, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, with on freight 1,560 bales of cotton.

The French gunboat Renard, Commander Le Cardinal, in three days from Charleston, S. C., arrived at this port yesterday.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, of Massachusetts, made a speech last evening before the Democratic Union Association, in front of Broadway and

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Twenty-second streets, on "The True Condition of American Loyalty." He laid down the principle that all ideas of the supremacy of the national rights, or powers, or interests, when founded on something not embraced in the constitution, was purely visionary. He believed that either the institutions of the country would perish or the party undertaking to repress all freedom of discussion would perish; and he also declared his belief that it was the mission of the democracy to save the constitution of the United States for the whole Union, with every right which it protects completely re-established. The democracy was to seek, by every constitutional and upright method, to obtain the control of all the organisms of government, and, if it could not induce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy, then it was to possess its soul in patience till it could give him a constitutional successor. The democracy should rightfully demand that the constitution, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the revolution States, and this without calling upon the government to change its military attitude.

Application has been made to the Governor of Delaware for permission to raise a negro regiment in that State.

Counterfeit "Aves" on the Bank of the Commonwealth of this city made their appearance yesterday, and many shopkeepers suffered in consequence.

The stock and gold markets were both better yesterday. Stocks rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and gold  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Exchange did not quite follow gold, and was quoted at the close 164 a 164  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Money was worth 6 per cent on call.

The eight rice in gold, and consequently in sterling exchange, caused more activity in breadstuffs on Saturday, with an advance on flour of 10c., on wheat of 2c., and on corn of 1c. There was also more doing in provisions, and increased firmness discernible in pork, lard, hoon and out meats. Whiskey was a trifle higher and in better request. Cotton was tolerably steady in price, but was inactive. The grocery trade was restricted, in part by the storm; sales were moderate and prices depressed. The demand for most other commodities was limited. The freight market was dull and rates were heavy.

The Financial Condition of the Country.

That there is, both at home and abroad, a healthy revival of public confidence in the stability of our government and the success of our efforts to crush the rebellion, must be evident even to those least observant of popular sentiment. We have had no great victories lately, and have, on the contrary, been subjected to numerous trifling but annoying reverses and delays; but still the revival of confidence is an acknowledged fact, and its cause must be found in a better appreciation of the power and resources of the American people, both on our own part and on the part of Europeans. We now begin to understand ourselves, and Europe begins to understand us. How this result has been achieved we shall not at present consider; but its influence upon our finances is a matter of the utmost importance and the sincerest congratulation.

Heretofore we have neither asked nor received any financial aid from Europe. The press of Europe has repeatedly warned capitalists not to invest in American securities. Now, however, we find all kinds of projects on foot among foreign bankers for the purchase of large quantities of our stocks, and by every steamer come orders from individuals in Europe to agents here to invest freely in United States bonds. This foreign demand for our securities has caused an average advance of seven per cent, and already foreign capitalists are calling upon us to offer a loan. At home the financial prospects are still brighter. The conversions of legal tender notes into five-twenty bonds, so long and so foolishly neglected, are now remarkably active. The subscription agent announces that one million two hundred thousand dollars were thus converted on Tuesday, two millions of dollars during the last two days, and five millions within the past ten days. These conversions will probably average over five hundred thousand dollars a day during the short time longer that they will be permitted. Assistant Treasurer Cisco is receiving money on deposit at five per cent interest. On Friday last he received a million of dollars, and the deposits at all points will probably average fully that amount every day. The receipts from taxes will average three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a day from this time forth, and by midsummer this amount will be increased to five or six hundred thousand. The receipts from customs duties average three hundred thousand dollars a day in gold. Sum up these amounts of conversions, deposits, taxes and customs duties, and it is clear that the Secretary of the Treasury is now receiving over \$2,150,000 every day—more money than the government expends. If we have a financial croaker among us, let him digest this fact.

The sunshine of spring lightens up all our affairs. The speculation in gold has practically ceased. The prices of all staples, no longer obliged to fluctuate with gold, are now gradually and surely settling down to reasonable rates, and thus relieving the masses from a grievously heavy indirect tax. During the past two years the government has issued over four hundred millions of dollars' worth of six per cent bonds, 7-30 Treasury notes and six per cent debt certificates (one year), besides legal tender notes, and our own people have not only bought up all this paper, but have also absorbed over two hundred millions of dollars' worth of American securities sent over here to be sold during the panic in Europe at the beginning of the war. It is a glorious thought that we are at once our own debtors and creditors, and that, after these immense investments, there is still wealth enough in the country to keep most of the government securities above par, and the whole stock market buoyant. New Jersey disposed of a small war loan a few days ago, at an average premium of thirteen per cent. The war loans of all our States and cities have been admirably managed, having commanded premiums averaging from eight to thirty per cent. With a single decisive victory as a basis, the government could negotiate a loan at six per cent, and our bankers would take it up with an avidity which would make the world wonder. More than this: specific payments could be resumed by the government, and ought to be, without unnecessary delay. In a word, our financial condition is now most promising. With proper management on the part of our financial officers there need be no more trouble about the sinews of our war. With proper management there would never have been any trouble, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that Secretary Chase is in no degree responsible for the present hopeful condition of our finances. We have saved ourselves from ruin rather in spite of Secretary Chase than by his aid. It is the country, not the administration, which has proven itself great. The people may thank themselves, not their rulers, for their salvation.

Without dwelling upon the deductions which naturally suggest themselves from

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this subject, let us once more remind President Lincoln that now is the golden moment to strike down the rebellion. Our finances are prosperous; those of the rebels, with gold at six hundred per cent, are most deplorable. We have an immense army in the field, with power to increase it at pleasure; the rebels have exhausted their conscription lists and are offering two thousand dollars for substitutes. We have unlimited and inexhaustible resources; the rebels are now forced to conscript grain and meat. In short, the rebellion is now staggering to its final fall, and only requires one decisive defeat to annihilate it. The North is once more united. The abolitionists have apostatized from their emancipation idol; the copperheads have slunk to their holes; the conservatives are again in the ascendancy. President Lincoln must do the rest. We warn him that his responsibilities are as great as the means with which we have provided him, and that, while glory awaits him if he succeeds, no disgrace will be too severe for him if he now lose the cause through mismanagement or neglect.

The South Forced to Abandon All Hope of European Recognition.

Aside from its momentous results in Europe, the Polish insurrection will have a lasting effect on this continent. The rebel agents abroad were but a short time ago jubilant over the chances which promised to their government a recognition by France, even if England and other great European Powers did not join the Emperor Napoleon in some overt act in favor of Davis. They felt sure of success in their rebellious schemes, and announced loudly that ere many months, say weeks, had passed the Southern confederacy would be received among the established Powers. All these brilliant hopes and aspirations have been dashed to the earth by the sudden and overwhelming insurrection of the Poles. Napoleon finds, as a result of this movement, interests near his throne which require his every care and thought, and hence he will abandon his scheme in favor of the Davis government. He feels that at the present time he could not risk any broil with the United States, and this he causes the rebel agents to understand.

The hope of a speedy foreign recognition has alone kept the traitors of the South—those prominent as guiding spirits—in the continuance of their abominable struggle. Now that they are made to understand they must continue it alone, and with no hope of ultimate assistance from Europe, they will surely despair. There are thousands, nay, millions, in the South who would have demanded a cessation of the war long ago had not their hopes of recognition and subsequent assistance from European Powers induced them to strive a little longer. All chances of such a consummation are now extinct. France will have all she can attend to near at home, and will not risk any further complications on this continent by interfering in our troubles. The people of the South must, and doubtless do, fully understand that henceforth they can but defer the hour of their entire subjection—escape if they cannot. We predict that profound discouragement will ensue in all parts of the South, and that one decisive victory gained by us will make them sue for peace.

The Polish insurrection has diverted public opinion in Europe from the American rebellion, and henceforth the Confederate States must depend upon themselves alone. There is no Southerner but understands that, unaided by some European Power, the Davis government must succumb. This certitude will do as much and more towards reducing the rebellion than would an army of Yankees. Europe deferred maketh the heart sick. Where there exists no longer any hope the heart perishes. Just so will this bad, wicked animus of the Southern rebels die out at the conviction that Europe will do naught for them. Even were he ever so disposed, Napoleon cannot, while England dare not. The sooner the rebels now lay down their arms and beg for readmittance into our glorious Union the less will be their suffering. That they must ultimately come to this is now as evident as that day succeeds the night.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE RAPEHANNOCK.—The Union army on the north side of the Rappahannock is now better clothed, fed and cared for in every way than any army in any other country of the same proportions in the history of the world. The best of fresh beef, fresh soft bread, vegetables, coffee, and even butter, are common among the supplies of our soldiers. But on the south side of the river, from the badly clothed rebel prisoners falling into the hands of our troops, and from the groans of the Richmond newspapers, there can be no doubt that the rebel army is reduced to a very scanty ration, often consisting of nothing but a small supply of corn bread. We are therefore strongly inclined to believe that General Lee is as likely to repeat the evacuation game of Manassas and Corinth as to stand his ground for another battle on the Rappahannock.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.—It will have been seen by the statement which we published on Friday last, from our correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, that nothing can be more satisfactory than the present condition of General Hooker's command. The regiments composing it are all comfortably clothed and are provided with abundance of everything. The paymasters are busily at work amongst them, and in a week, or a fortnight at furthest, the arrears due to the men will be all settled up. We have similar accounts from the Southwest and from all other points where any important force is stationed. This is as it should be, and we trust that for the future we shall hear no more complaints of the indifference of commanding officers to the comforts of their men, or of neglect of their duties by the government officials. While the welfare of our troops in the field is thus carefully provided for, we hope that the settlement of the claims of the families of those who have lost their lives in the service of the country will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay. We know that in quite a number of instances the arrears of pay due officers and soldiers who were killed in battle some twelve or fourteen months ago remain still unsettled. This is not creditable to the government, and we trust that steps will be at once taken to redress so well founded a subject of complaint.

THE GOLD SPECULATORS.—Gold went up a little yesterday. Cause, no news from Vicksburg. The gold speculators are watching closely the movements of our armies. A great Union victory will create as great a stampede among them as among the rebels at Richmond.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Our Troops Within Cannon Shot of Haines' Bluff.

IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

Fight Between Gunboats and the Vicksburg Batteries.

One Vessel Sunk and Another Disabled.

Reported Fight on the Sunflower River.

The Union Forces Repulsed and Three Gunboats Destroyed.

&c., &c., &c.

Cairo, March 28, 1863.

It is reported via Memphis that two divisions of our troops have entered Yazoo via Sunflower River, and that they landed at Eagle Bend, just above Haines' Bluff, one and a quarter miles from the rebel fortifications.

Our Memphis Correspondence.

Memphis, March 28, 1863.

Encouraging Reports from Vicksburg.—Health of Troops Improving.—Work on the Canal.—Suspension of the Lake Providence and Red River Schemes.—The Yazoo Plan Repudiated.—Fighting Temporarily Suspended at Greenwood.—Our Forces Erupt a Battery in Rear of the Rebel Fort Pemberton.—Preparations for Removing the Fight.—A New Route to the Yazoo.—Haines' Bluff Flanked.—Arrival of Farragut's Fleet at Vicksburg.—Lone Outing.—Rebel Guerrilla Operations in West Tennessee.—Capture of a Wood Train and a Paymaster.—Railroading.—Rebel Programmes to Get Supplies.—Extensive Smuggling, &c.

Vicksburg has not been taken yet; but, unless all the signs of the times are deceptive, that rebel stronghold will soon be occupied by Union troops, and the Stars and Stripes float from its highest hilltop. Our latest advices are all encouraging. The health of the troops has greatly improved, and we are confident that they will have to the strong confidence in a assured triumph. The canal opposite this city is progressing slowly, the rebels having planted guns which annoy our laborers not a little. The consequence is, most of the work is now done at night, when the enemy cannot so easily see how to shoot accurately. The dredge boats are performing elegantly, and it is now believed that in a few days our gunboats and transports will be able to go through, exposed, however, to one or two rebel batteries, instead of the entire armament on the hills of Vicksburg.

The probable success of the canal supersedes the necessity of seeking to flank Vicksburg by the Lake Providence and Red river route. But this has not, until within a few days past, induced a suspension of operations at Lake Providence. Last Thursday the water was let into the canal, and already it is large enough for the largest steamboats to navigate. Still it is doubtful if it will now be used, as other and more practical routes of attaining the same advantage have since been devised. The water now overflows a large extent of country, and the planters along the proposed route have to leave their fields to be avoided being submerged with their lands and crops.

Our advices from the Yazoo Plan expedition are to the day before yesterday. The fight between the Chittiloths and Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, the confidence of the Tallahatchie and Tallahatchie, had not been renewed. Our forces had attempted to build a battery in the rear of the rebel fort, but had not succeeded fully, as there was little land to work upon and the water was constantly rising. Still they were engaged in putting up the battery, having already taken the guns of the Rebel and mounted them in the rear of the rebel fort. A stream of water intervenes between our proposed battery and the rebel fort, and it is impossible to carry it by assault. It is understood that their fort is in a very strong position, and that they have a large number of guns, and a high bluff, well selected, and their guns of heavy calibre. Beyond their fort, in the bend of the Yazoo, three boats of the rebel fleet are stationed, and are ready to be dispatched on every day to the mouth of the river. While our forces are awaiting the arrival of heavy guns to be planted in our battery, they are improving their position, and are working on the river. They have only five guns mounted, and one of those the Chittiloths dismounted; how they are said to have ten guns, and the rebels are said to have a strong confidence that we shall soon disperse the enemy and capture their works. There is no alternative. We must capture their fort and go on.

Fortunately, our boats are in the rear of Vicksburg are not shut up to this single route. A new one has been discovered, and one which proves likely to be more successful than the present one. This new route is through a different country. Our gunboats go up Yazoo, and then strike the Yazoo, opposite Johnston's plantation; from that to Black Bayou; from that to Teer creek; from that to the mouth of the river, and then strike the Yazoo, striking it about fifteen miles above Haines' Bluff, which is now strongly fortified by the rebels. The latest report is that the plan is to be successful, and that the rebel troops could be transported from Eagle Bend, on the Mississippi, near Island No. 100, over land and water, in one day, to Yazoo river. Once on Yazoo river they can follow it till they make a junction with our forces near the front of Greenwood, and the united army march on to Vicksburg. City, where the enemy are now busily engaged fortifying. The Yazoo is a very important river, and our forces have no doubt of taking the place and marching on to cut off the communication between Jackson and Vicksburg. This has been a very important bagging of the whole rebel force. No one now doubts of entire success at Vicksburg; but such is the nature of the country, and the desperate efforts of the rebels, that it may not be closed, except as a voluntary act, as among the immediate events of the present week or the next.

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